The Village at Loomis



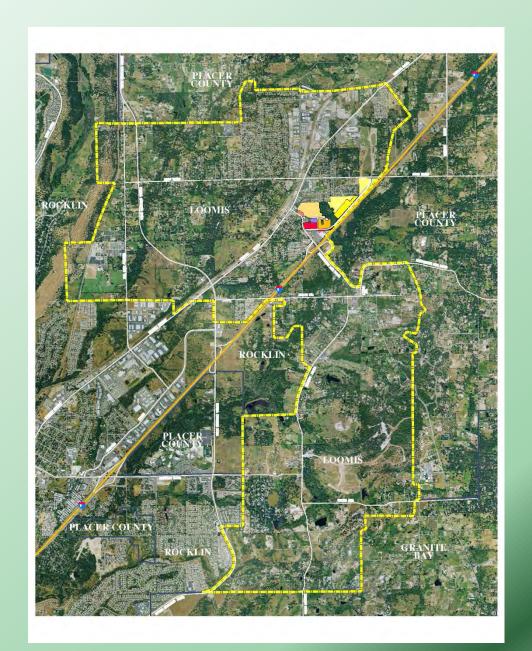








TOWN OF LOOMIS



History

1992: Town Center Master Plan Adopted 2001: General Plan incorporates Town Center Master Plan 2003: Walking Tour of Site and Downtown 2003: Community Workshop at Memorial Hall 2004: Community Workshop at H. Clarke Powers Elementary 2007: Joint meeting of Town Council and Planning Commission at Memorial Hall, Vote 5-0 and 5-0 to proceed with The Village at Loomis application 2007: The Village at Loomis application submitted 2009: Design Workshop at H. Clarke Powers Elementary 2009 - 2012: Recession 2010: Town Center Implementation Plan Identifies The Village as economic catalyst to downtown 2014: The Village at Loomis moves ahead

Key Points, Illustrated



4 Small Lot Single Family Residential



5 Townhouse



7 Mid-Rise Condos



16 Mixed-Use Residential Focus Mid-Rise



Live/Work 15



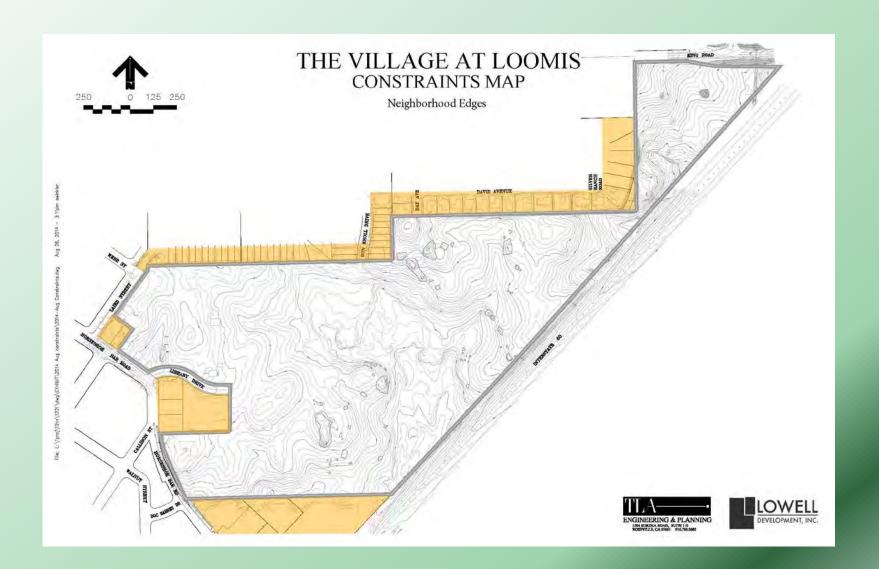
12 Community/ Neighborhood Retail

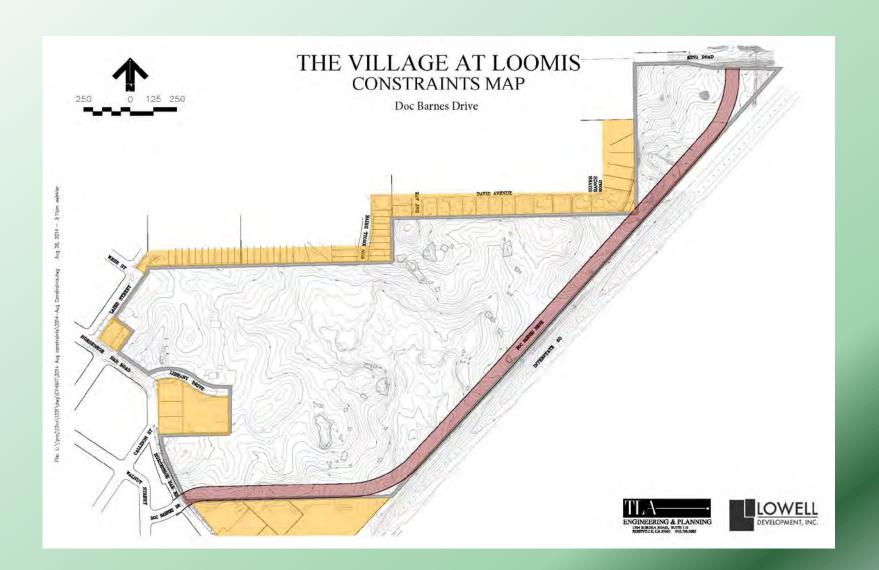


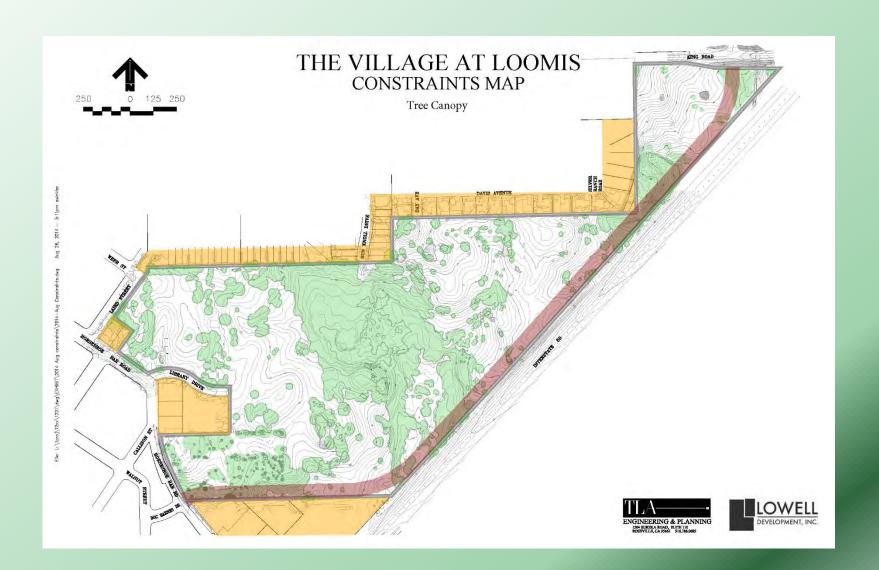
Open Space

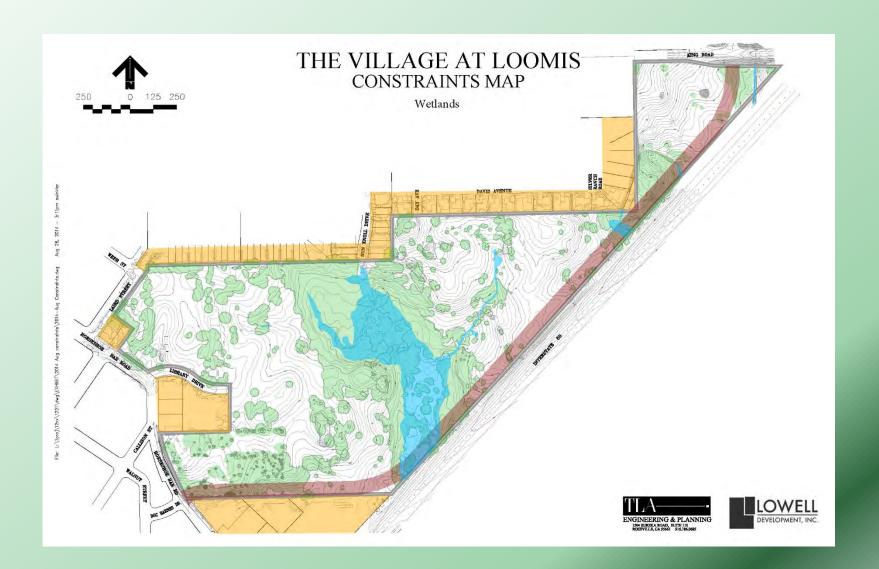
Key Points

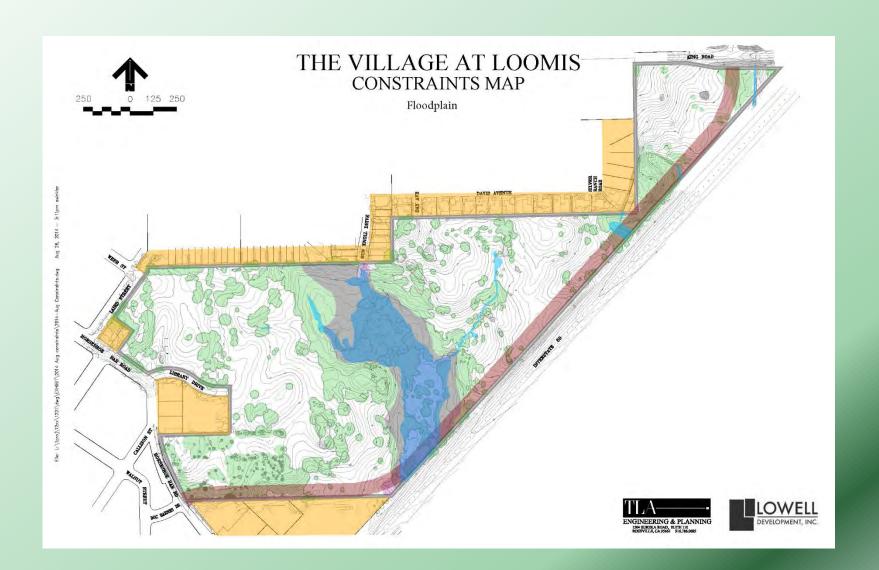
- 1. Mixed Use/Income Focus
- 2. Open Space and Trails
- 3. Concentration of Commercial & Residential (Mixed Use)
- 4. Connecting with Downtown
- 5. Pedestrian Orientation
- 6. Blend of Low/Med/High Densities
- 7. Vehicle Connectivity

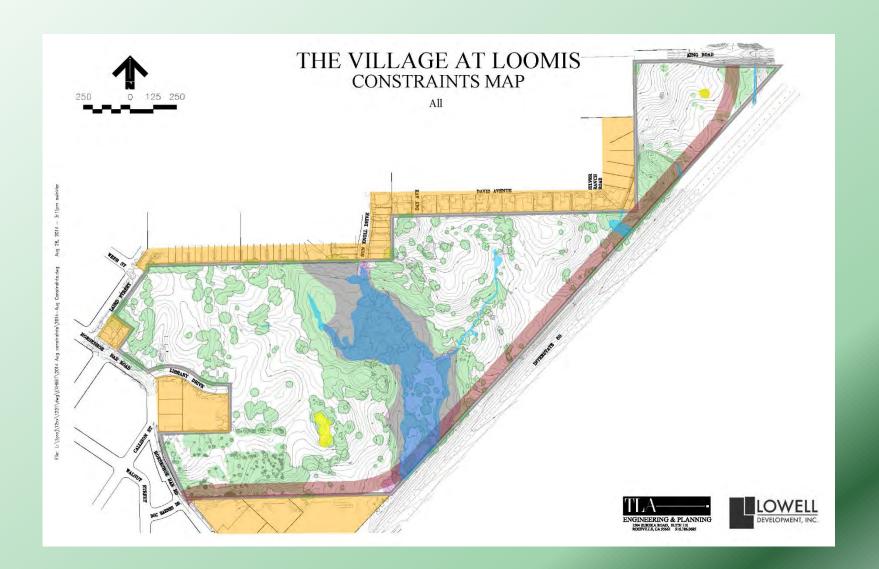










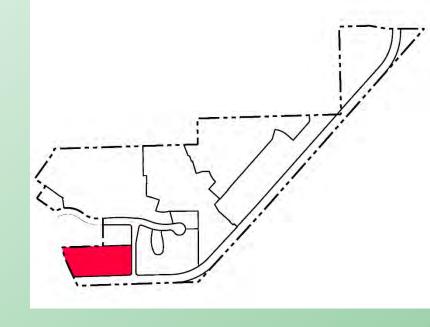


The Village at Loomis





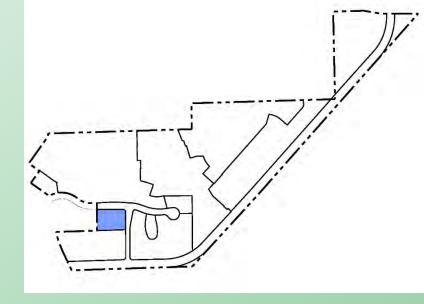
VILLAGE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT





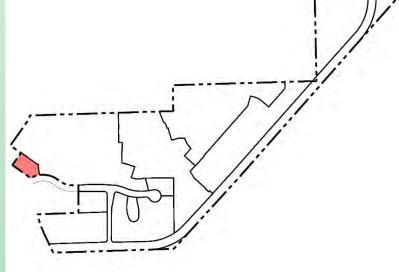
VILLAGE OFFICE DISTRICT







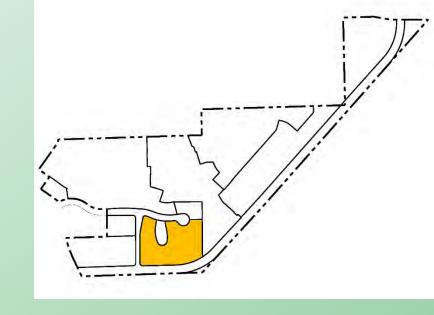
VILLAGE MIXED USE





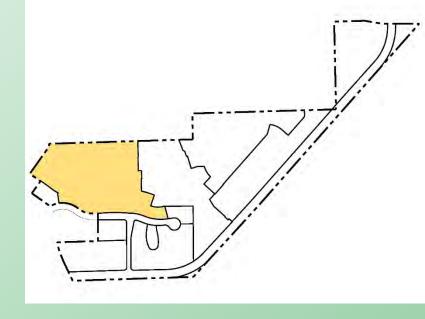
VILLAGE HIGH DENSITY





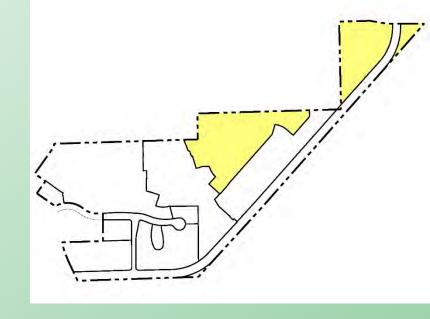


VILLAGE RESIDENTIAL



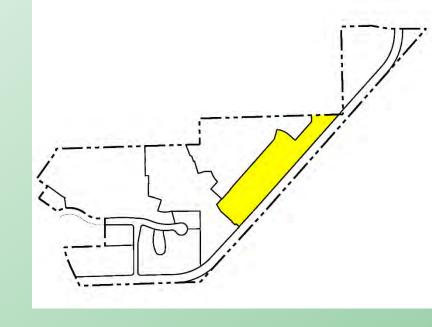


VILLAGE SINGLE FAMILY TRADITIONAL





VILLAGE SINGLE FAMILY GARDEN COURT

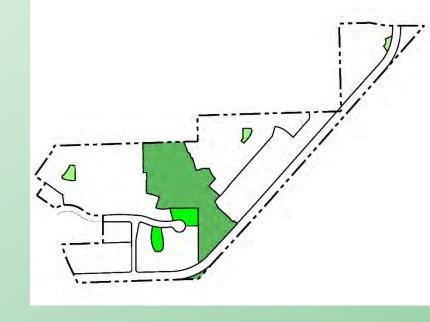




PARKS & OPEN SPACE



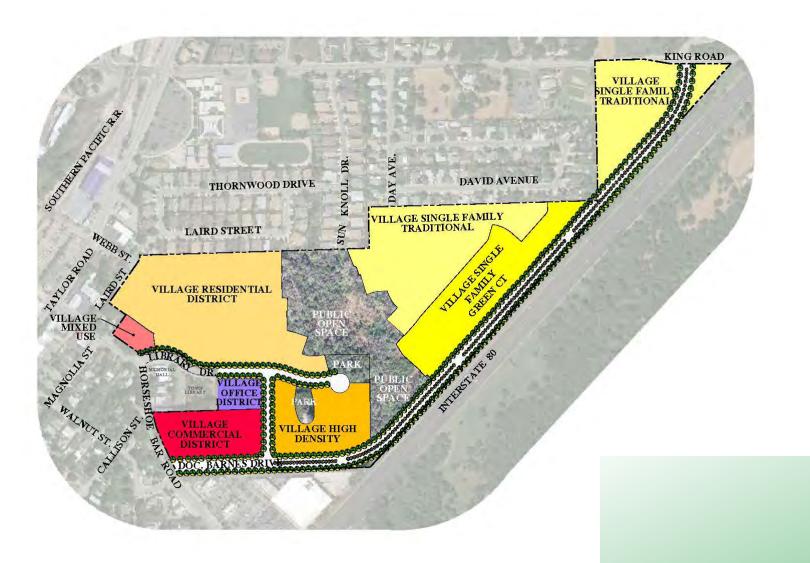




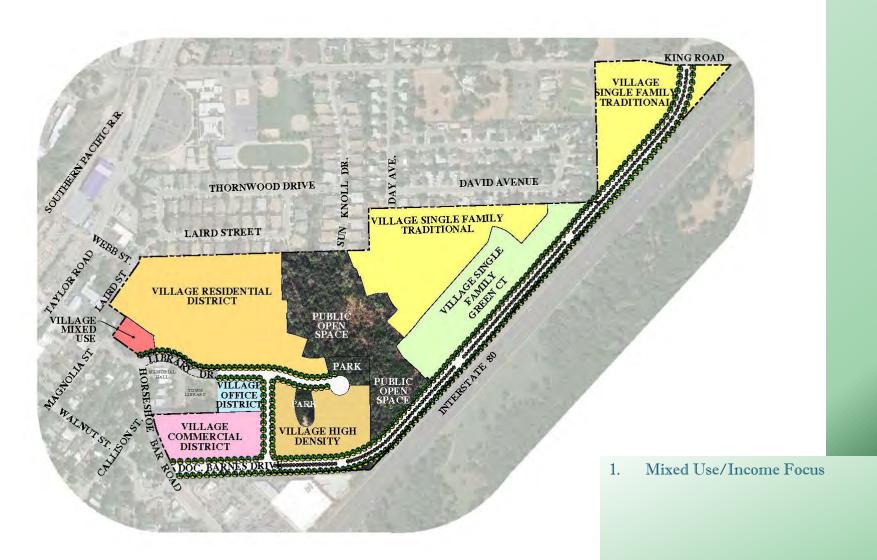


Key Points

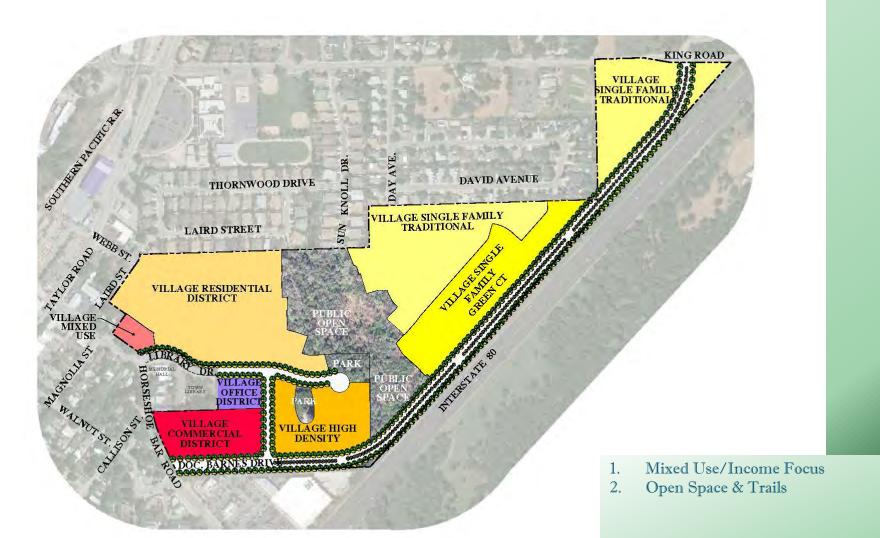
- 1. Mixed Use/Income Focus
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- 7. Vehicle Connectivity



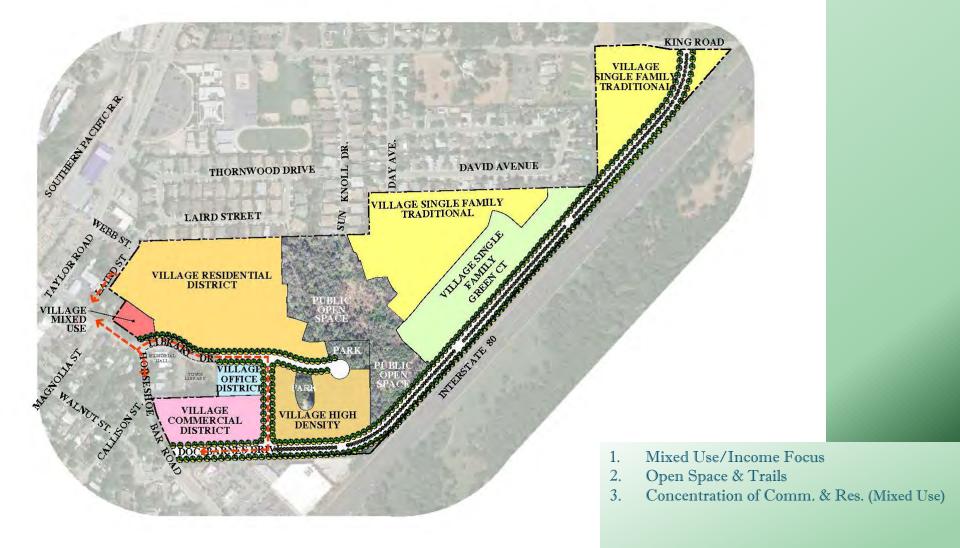
1. Mixed Use/Income Focus



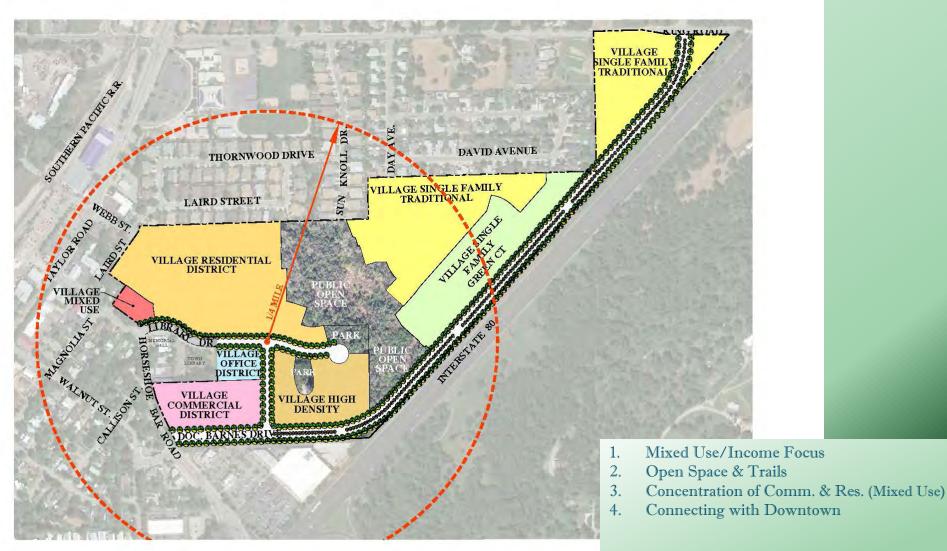
2. Open Space & Trails



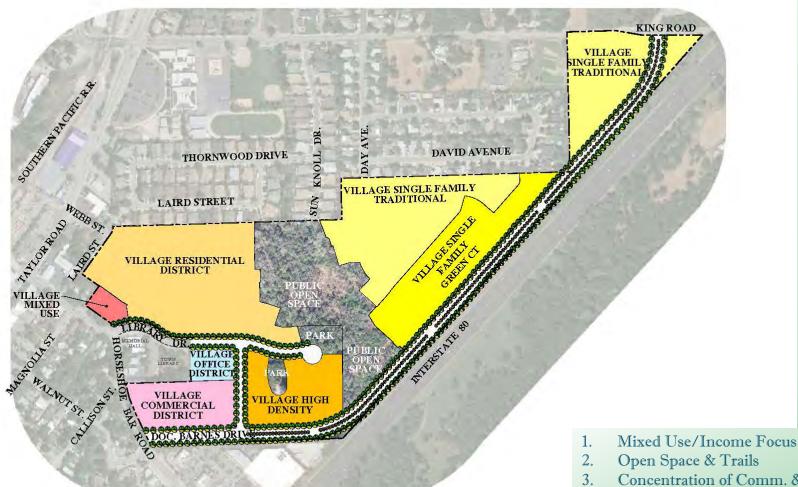
3. Concentration of Comm. & Res. (Mixed Use)



4. Connecting with Downtown



5. Pedestrian Orientation



- Concentration of Comm. & Res. (Mixed Use)
- Connecting Old Town with New
- Pedestrian Orientation

6. Blend of Low/Med/High Densities



7. Vehicle Connectivity

Comparison



	2007	Current	Change
Acreage	54	66	12
Single-Family	352	303	-49
Multi-Family*	77	125	48
Total	429	428	-1
Mixed Use	0.5	0.8	0.3
Retail	4.1	4	-0.1
Office	2.8	1.1	-1.7
Parks	1.3	1.7	0.4
Open Space	9	10	1
Wetland impacts	1.95	1.24	-0.71
* Housing Elemen			



TOWN IMAGES



Design Standards



CHAPTER TWO | Landscape + Circulation Design

2.1 INTRODUCTION

ands caping reinforces the site plan and promotes pedestrian access and involvement, enhances building frontages, softens parking lots, and establishes streets cape continuity. The lands cape components of these Standards are broken into three categories or "points of view."

- Design Principles The 5,000 footview, things we must consider no matter what type of project.
- Land scape Elements The 1,000 foot view, types of projects found within The Village at Loomis.
- Planting and Irrigation Design The 100-footview, plant material choices, and irrigation equipment considerations.

2.2 LANDSCAPE DESIGN PRINCIPLES

Throughout The Village at Loomis, there are three guiding principles that must be considered when contemplating landscape design: water conservation and low water use plant material, low impact development (LID), and open space and Oak tree preservation (Landscape Design Principles).

Water Conservation and Low Water Use Plant Material – Water has become one of California's most precious resources. Every effort must be made to utilize water in the landscape wisely. Irrigation principals found in California's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) will be required in all park and open space, commercial and street frontage landscape projects along with multi-family and single-family residential projects.



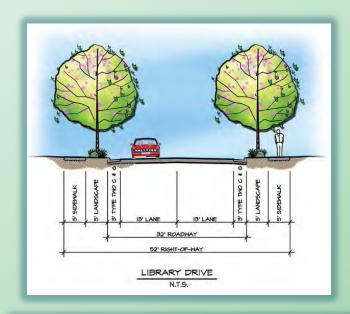
Figure 2.1 - Low Water Use Plant

Choosing proper plant material for a project is as important to water conservation as choosing the proper irrigation equipment. By utilizing regionally appropriate low water use or drought tolerant material to the greatest extent possible, the community will do its part to prevent water waste.

- Utilize "smart" irrigation controllers with weather or soil moisture sensors that automatically adjust irrigation run time frequency and duration to accommodate the plant's needs based on changes in weather conditions.
- Utilize high efficiency spray heads and limit spray irrigation to lawn areas only. Use drip irrigation or bubblers in all shrub and ground cover beds.
- Avoid irrigation overspray onto streets and sidewalks and limit run times to avoid water runoff from saturated landscapes.
- Turf should be limited to high visibility areas and preferably planted only in locations where it can be used for recreation and play.
- Shrubs should be grouped together as a "hydrozone" based on plant water requirements and must also take into consideration planting locations around structures (north and east sides receive more shade than south

CHAPTER TWO | Landscape + Circulation Design







SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	WATER USE
Aær rubrum	'October Glory' Red Maple	Medium
Cedrus deodara	Deodar Cedar	Low
Chinonanthus retusus	Chinese Fringe Tree	Low
Cornus florida	Flowering Dogwood	Medium
Iagerstroemia india	Crape Myrtle	Low
Magnolia grandi- flora	Magnolia	Medium
Olea europaea	'Majestic Beauty' Fruitless Olive	Low
Pinus halepensis	Aleppo Pine	Low
Pista cia chinensis	Chinese Pista che	Low
Platanus x. a œri- folia	'Columbia' London Plane Tree	Medium
Prunus cerasifera	'Krauter Vesuvius' Puople Leaf Plum	Medium
Prunus serrulata	'Kwanzan' Flowering Cherry	Medium
Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	Medium
Quercus coccinea	Særlet Oak	Low
Quercus douglasii	Blue Oak	Low
Quercus lobata	Valley Oak	Low
Quer cus wislizenii	Interior Live Cak	Low
Rhus lancea	African Suma c	Low
Ulmus parvifolia	Evergreen Elm	Medium
Zelkova serrata	Sawleaf Zelcova	Medium

3.1 INTRODUCTION

y employing authentic architectural palettes and creative site planning techniques, The Village at Loomis will be a community with a strong, historically based architecture identity and distinctive character within the Town of Loomis.

Chapter 3 defines the design principles and development standards that apply to all residential development within The Village at Loomis. These guidelines and standards articulate the lot characteristics, setbacks, garage type and orientation, and building massing.

Further, this chapter includes a detailed architectural design guidelines section, which identifies, defines, and articulates the architectural styles appropriate for The Village at Loomis.



Figure 3.1 - Residences

3.2 DESIGN PRINCIPLES

3.2.1 DIVERSITY OF STREETSCAPE

An elegant and diverse streets cape is a defining characteristic of enduring neighborhoods. The intent of this section is to articulate the standards and unique defining elements by which The Village at Loomis shall be built in order to create a cohesive streets cape with a comfortable character.

A. MASTER HOME PLAN REQUIREMENTS

To achieve streetscape variation, a master home plan series should comprise multiple different master home plans with varying elevations (each elevation must be a different architectural style), based upon the number of lots to be built upon by one builder as an individual project within the neighborhood. This selective architectural style application will enhance the historical nature and variety of the streetscape. Master home plans are defined as unique floor plans with a distinct footprint with regard to placement and relationship of garage, front door, and building massing.

NUMBER OF LOTS	MINIMUM FLOOR PLANS	MINIMUM ELEVATIONS
40 or less	3	2
41-75	3	3
76+	4	3























Inspiration



















Inspiration









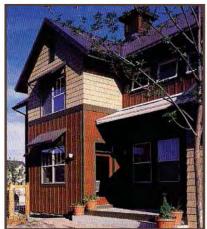


























Inspiration























CHAPTER FOUR | Commercial Design

4.1 INTRODUCTION

n The Village at Loomis, commercial uses include traditional commercial and office as well as a mixed-use site.

Commercial projects shall be compatible with The Village at Loomis community's design and reflect the character and richness of the project's homes, parks, lands cape, and monumentation. Although there are certain elements of signage and corporate identity inherent to most anchor tenants, building design shall incorporate a variety of scale, massing, materials, and colors to minimize the undesirable effects of the typical "big box" commercial architecture. It is important to divide large retail buildings into separate and distinct elements to create a pedestrian scale. Areas of large buildings may be divided into forms using basic architectural techniques: varying color, scale, and material.

Tirsty Tech

Figure 41 - Commercial Architecture.

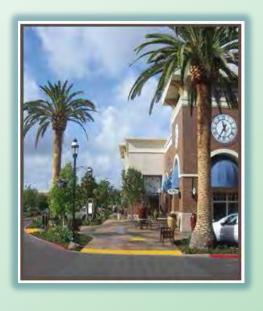
Individual tenant spaces should vary in scale and height as well as style and color. Intermediate open spaces should be included and relate to pedestrian walkways and open space view corridors each site may afford. Building massing shall relate to the street and pedestrian walkways and be inviting to pedestrians.

Commercial areas of The Village at Loomis will become primary, people-active places and building design should support a "Main Street" feel in all its diversity, contradiction, and charm. Interest and complexity in building design is encouraged. Contemporary and more traditional approaches to building form and articulation will provide variety, interest, and vitality appropriate for these commercial activity areas.

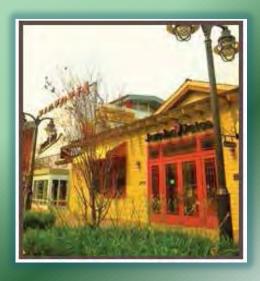


Figure 42 - Commercial Architecture.

CHAPTER FOUR | Commercial Design







Upcoming Neighbor and Community Outreach

- Loomis News
- Personal letters sent to all within radius mailing list
- Open House to be held at Memorial Hall in the spring
- Neighbor meetings